

Essex County Herald.

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ISLAND POND, VT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1907.

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Essex District Probate Court.
Said Court will be held at
Island Pond, Wednesday of No. ember
at 10 o'clock, and the third Wednesday
of January and June. At the latter
sessions, at 10 o'clock, will receive
wills and probate of same.
HARRIET W. BLAKE, Judge.

W. H. BISHOP,
Notary Public with Seal
Island Pond, Vt.

AMEY & HUNT,
Attorneys
Island Pond, Vt.

H. W. BLAKE,
Attorney
Island Pond, Vt.

MAY & HILL,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
Island Pond, Vt.

J. ROLFE SEARLES,
Attorney at Law,
Island Pond, Vt.

R. W. SIMONDS,
Lawyer
Island Pond, Vt.

HOWE & HOVEY,
Attorneys at Law,
Island Pond, Vt.

A. ELIE,
Physician and Surgeon
Island Pond, Vt.

H. E. SARGENT
Physician and Surgeon
Island Pond, Vt.

D. B. MAYO, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Island Pond, Vt.

E. N. TRENHOLME, D. D. S.,
Dentist
Island Pond, Vt.

G. E. CLARKE,
Undertaker Funeral Supplies
Island Pond, Vt.

L. W. STEVENS,
Deputy Sheriff
Island Pond, Vt.

E. A. BEMIS,
Deputy Sheriff
Island Pond, Vt.

E. C. LYNCH,
Deputy Sheriff
Island Pond, Vt.

E. C. LYNCH,
Deputy Sheriff
Island Pond, Vt.

S. MOODY,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Island Pond, Vt.

R. P. MAXIM & SON,
Dealers in
Island Pond, Vt.

D. H. HENDERSON,
Ticket Agent
Island Pond, Vt.

KILL THE COUGH
AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH **Dr. King's**
New Discovery
FOR COUGHS
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Horse Clothing..

We are just as particular about the selection of this class of Goods as we are about the rest of our stock and have nothing but the best, which are

The 5-A Blankets

We have an extensive line for both Street and stable wear

If you need a serviceable Lap Robe we can accommodate you

L. F. JONES,

Clothier and Furnisher, Opera House Block.
ISLAND POND, VERMONT.

TO RECLAIM EMPIRE

Irrigation Project in California Is the World's Largest.

A TASK OF THIRTY YEARS.

United States Government About to Begin in Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys Work Involving Outlay of \$50,000,000—Much Can Be Raised.

The largest of the world's irrigation projects, an undertaking so vast that thirty years and upward of \$50,000,000 will be required to carry it out, is about to be begun by the federal government in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California, says the Chicago Post.

In this region, where it is said the range of climate and the natural fertility of the soil favor the growth of every known species of plant life, the government engineers propose to distribute the annual rainfall and the flow from the snow beds in the Cascade over a vast territory.

In the Sacramento valley alone it is the ultimate plan to irrigate 2,700,000 acres, and, while the area to be reclaimed in the San Joaquin valley has not been measured accurately, it is estimated roughly that it will be one and one-half times that area.

"None of us realizes the agricultural possibilities of these valleys," said Chief Hydrographer M. O. Leighton of the United States geological survey in outlining the government plans for this region. "While the development of this area has been marvelous in the last few years, its possibilities have not as yet been touched upon."

"So great is the undertaking that the government is unable to take it up as a whole, but must take it up in sections of sizes that can be completed with the money available. The first of these will be the Orland subproject, comprising 30,000 acres. The preliminary work has been under way for some time. The work of construction will be begun within a few months."

Mr. Leighton passed through Chicago recently on his return to Washington, where he will make a report to the secretary of the interior of the results of extended observations in this locality, which demonstrate the project to be entirely feasible.

"The preliminary work was begun five years ago," continued the hydrographer. "The survey of the Orland project was commenced five years ago. This work has demonstrated that the undertaking, aside from its huge size, will offer fewer engineering difficulties than many other projects now being carried out by the government. While the average cost of this reclamation work averages \$25 an acre, this will be much lower in this case on account of the accessibility of the water supply. The outlay will probably not be much over \$10 an acre."

"Our measurements show ample water supplies both in the Sierra and the Cascade ranges. The largest reservoirs will be located at Clear Lake, Big Valley, Iron Canyon and Warm Springs valley."

"A conservative estimate of the supporting capacity of these valleys is 25,000,000 people. There is not a product of the soil that cannot be raised there, tropical or other. Oranges, grapes, dates, figs, almonds, as well as flax, tobacco, grains and the crops familiar in this part of the country (Illinois, all flourish there. Experiments in growing strange fruits and vegetables have demonstrated wonderful possibilities."

"We were especially interested in the tobacco growing that is now being accomplished there both experimentally and commercially. The smokers in our party were agreed that the cured product far surpassed in flavor and tone any other grown in this country that we had ever tried."

"For the completion of this big project at least thirty years will be required under the present state of available funds. The work of the government is limited to the money received from the sale of Indian lands, on which to the present time about \$40,

000,000 has been realized. Most of this has already been put in the various other projects being carried on in the west."

"Under the system that the government follows this money is eventually returned to the United States treasury by the farmers whose lands are benefited by the irrigation works, and as it comes in it can be used over again. There is enough money now available for the pushing of the Orland subproject. As soon as specifications and contracts can be made it will fly."

"It has been but a few years since the government first took up the problem of irrigation. Previous to that time the vast areas of rich soil, needing only water to make them fertile, were regarded as waste spots of the earth's surface, where nothing that man can subsist on could be grown. The work is now regarded as one of the most important phases of the government's activities."

"Aside from the difficulties occasionally encountered of tunneling through hills and constructing dams of huge size, the work offers no more perplexing problem than that of equipping the rainfall, storing up the surplus in the wet season to be used in the dry and carrying it through long canals to the places where it will be most useful. Big as is the initial outlay, it is generally regarded as a rare investment in every sense."

KITE'S GREAT FLIGHT.

All Records in This Country Broken at Virginia Weather Station.

The highest altitude ever reached by a kite in this country, according to Professor Henry of the weather bureau, was that recorded recently at the Mount Weather station, in Virginia, when an altitude of slightly over 23,000 feet was attained. At that height a temperature of 5 degrees below zero F. was recorded. It is Professor Henry's belief that the kite will yet attain a higher flight.

The Mount Weather bureau has been conducting experiments in kitting with a view to determining the weather conditions at various altitudes. For instance, a temperature of 40 degrees was recorded at the top of the mountains at a height of 1,000 feet, while at a height of 3,000 feet the temperature was 8 degrees warmer.

The Best Food to Make Hens Lay. The extremely high prices that have prevailed for eggs during the past few years have emphasized more than ever the need of some food to make hens lay in cold weather. The best is none too good, especially when it can be obtained at a moderate price. G. H. Whyland of Valcour, N. Y., expresses his ideas on the subject in the following letter. He says: "I think 'Page's Perfected Poultry Food' is the best food to make hens lay that is on the market."

Any one sending his address on a postal card to C. S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt., and mentioning this paper, will receive by mail, free, postpaid, a sample package of 'Page's Perfected Poultry Food.'

SCHOOL FOR JANITORS.

Etiquette Will Be Among Subjects Taught in Brooklyn Institution.

Etiquette of janitor service is something new under the sun, and whoever it was who hit upon the plan of establishing a school for instruction for janitors deserves the thanks of every day dweller. This long felt want will be met now by an educational institution, and very shortly we shall behold model janitors turned out by the hundred, says the New York Herald. It is needless to say that they will be in demand.

This latest innovation in the broad field of culture was started in Brooklyn. His majesty King Janitor has been monarch of all he surveyed long enough. At least that is the conclusion arrived at by the educational department of the Bedford branch of the Young Men's Christian association of Brooklyn, which will shortly institute a "practical school for janitors," where the science of scrubbing, dusting, polishing and etiquette will be taught. The instruction to janitors will be conducted by William Mantell, super-

intendent of buildings at the Pratt Institute and up in all janitorial problems. Mr. Mantell will conduct these classes on Wednesday nights from half past 7 to half past 9. Fifteen weeks will be consumed before Mr. Mantell can turn out an "advanced" janitor. Although he will not be given a diploma, the finished product will carry with him a paper to show that he has taken a course in the class.

In plan for this sort of instruction the argument is advanced that apartment houses, hotels, offices and buildings of all kinds are increasing at an astonishing rate. The care of these properties calls for the expenditure of many thousands of dollars annually. In this work brains count as well as muscle in keeping a building clean and in good repair, and there are many wastes about janitorial work that may be saved by the exercise of intelligence and care. Skill and knowledge, in the contention, command a premium in this line as in any other.

TO DRIFT ACROSS POLE.

Baldwin Plans to Float With the Ice in Well Built Ship.

Determined to make another "try" for the north pole, Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, arctic explorer, commander of the Baldwin Ziegler expedition in 1901-02 member of the Perry expedition in 1893 and of the Walter Wellman expedition in 1898, announced here that he expected to make another trip into the icy regions in three or four years, says an Annapolis special to the New York Press. He said he was organizing his expedition, but beyond explaining the route which he purposed to take would not go into details.

He said he would go to the Bering strait and would drift toward the pole with the natural ice. He said that the expedition of De Long, in which the Jeannette was lost, and of Dr. Nansen in the Fram had furnished much valuable information which convinced him if a staunchly built vessel got into the ice pack at the right point beyond the strait it would drift over the pole.

"Nansen's vessel," he said, "would undoubtedly have drifted in precisely that course had Nansen succeeded in placing her within the ice pack at the point where the Jeannette was crushed in 1883. The time is at hand for the reaching of the north pole and the first crossing of the Arctic sea. I do not let an hour pass without thinking heart and soul over my plan. Now, I do not mean to say that my plan of making a polar dash from the northern coast of Franz Josef Land in 1901 was faulty, but that plan was for a dash for the pole pure and simple, and necessarily it could not endure longer than a single season and would not have permitted scientific observations. With a ship, however, specially built for a drift, say, of three or four years, from Bering strait, material of very great value would be obtained. Necessarily such a plan is contrary to the althip route proposed by Walter Wellman and to the polar dashes of Commander Peary."

How to Feed Poultry Food.

We will send free, postpaid, to any farmer or poultryman who will write us, mentioning this paper, our directions for feeding 'Page's Perfected Poultry Food.' These directions represent the combined experience of some of the best poultrymen in New England who have used our food successfully. There are also given many suggestions as to the proper care to be given hens to produce the best results. Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt.

Church Ventures in Junk.

The Washburn Congregational Ladies Aid society of Washburn, Minn., which announced recently that it had engaged in the junk business, is meeting with great success in the venture and is being flooded with orders from all over the country for old scrap iron, rags, waste paper, etc., says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. One concern has even written to the ladies quoting prices paid for champagne bottles, but the society promptly turned down this request. The money derived from the plan is used for missionary work and for running the church.

YOUR SAVINGS

NO MATTER HOW SMALL.

NO MATTER HOW LARGE.

"The Old Passumpsic"

WILL GIVE YOUR BUSINESS ITS BEST ATTENTION.

ASSETS

NEARLY TWO MILLIONS.

SURPLUS

OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

SEND BY MAIL OR CALL.

Passumpsic Savings Bank,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Some Women Dread Baking Day—Others Use A



Glenwood

The Range that "Makes Cooking Easy"

FOSS & CO., ISLAND POND.

VEGETABLE FOOTBALL

Meatless Diet to Be Tried on Chicago Varsity Players.

WILL EAT BEANS AND NUTS.

Meat May Be Cut Out of Pigskin Kickers' Menu at the Midway—Coach Staggs and Some of the Stars Believe in the Experiment.

Football is a vegetable has arrived. Instead of the traditional roast beef, the fiercest gridiron warriors of the future will prefer bean-apple-outlets, in the opinion of the University of Chicago athletes. "Squirrel food" and the lessening product of the garden will hold sway at the Midway this season, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

Coach Staggs is an ardent believer in the coming meatless era, and Captain Leo De Tray and his Maroons have already forsaken their old ideas of diet in pursuance of the director's recommendations. The "reform" professors, in addition to viewing the total downfall of the training table, with its gladiatorial surroundings, may have the pleasure of witnessing a championship vegetarian eleven as the climax of the anticyclic movement.

The Maroon director is himself a vegetarian of standing. For two years he has eaten practically no meat, and he ascribes his present healthy condition to his change of diet. According to the coach, wonderful athletic feats may be accomplished by flesh abstainers which rival the accomplishments of athletes in a omnivorous state. During his stay at Battle Creek, Mich., Coach Staggs witnessed a triumph of vegetarianism which he hopes to repeat in the Midway camp. He saw Granger, a Michigan exponent of the faith, beat all squatting records. According to Coach Staggs, Granger squatted 5,002 times without stopping, each time lowering his body close to the ground and straightening himself out, without fatigue. The performance confirmed his strong belief in the possibilities of football as a vegetable.

The Midway football players could subsist at the start of the practice season on 2,000 grains of vegetable food divided properly in proteins, fats and carbohydrates, according to Coach Staggs. This is the amount the coach himself consumes daily, and the 2,000 calories of heat generated by this has sufficed to put him in the best physical shape he has been in for years. He declared the other day that his rheumatism had left him before he went to Battle Creek, and he believes he is entirely rid of it.

"I was greatly surprised at the enormous strength exhibited by Glaser," said Staggs. "He squatted exactly 5,002 times. I saw him do it 2,000 times, then I had to exercise myself while he did it 3,000 times more."

"I have eaten very little meat for several years and practically none for two years. To work properly a man's food should be one-tenth proteins, four-tenths fats and the rest carbohydrates. The athletes might have to take a course in domestic science, but they could get on to it without much trouble."

Captain De Tray has been a partial vegetarian for years, as he thinks he can tear up Chicago's opponents better without too much roast beef. Assistant Coach Hugo Bezdek and Coach Fred Spiek of the freshman team also like the idea. Coach Spiek declares that entering freshmen may take their choice of nutmeat and meat this fall.

Harold Iddings, De Tray's running mate in the back field, believes in the "squirrel food" training and declares he has often preached it to the football players of Merrillville, Ind., where he spends his summers. If Walter Steffen can be prevailed upon to become herbivorous, the Maroon back field will be a great advertisement for the vegetable gridiron game, Iddings declares.

With the new order in diet necessarily will come a series of brand new yells. The yell composers at the Midway have already set themselves to the task and have produced the following:

Sweet potatoes, rutabagas, sauerkraut, mush.

Run your legs off, Cap'n De Tray! Sure, your milk fed men, by gosh. Will lick 'em bad today!

Several of the athletes believe that a

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WHAT you buy is important, but not so important as what you get. Shop at the CROSS STREET PHARMACY

on the dredging. In operating and handling the material for this undertaking three locomotives were used, and two and a half miles of track were laid to connect the various parts of the work with the exposition company's tracks.

In handling the concrete two separate concrete plants were built. One of the hardest obstacles in completing the pier was found to be dredging. The bottom instead of being sandy, as shown on the drawings of the original plans, proved to be a combination of clay, sand and sandstone, with a large quantity of cobblestones and small bowlders, which defied the best efforts of anything but the largest dredges.

By day the view from the dome of the mammoth arch is sublime. High above the waters of Hampton Roads the perspective includes the vessels of every kind and clime as they come and go, the historic Fort Monroe just beyond and the men-of-war lying at peaceful anchor. Turning the gaze landward, the view takes in the Grand Plaza, the beautiful buildings and grounds of the Colonial City, but it is at night that the grandeur of the handiwork of man becomes apparent. On the pier 22,000 lamps beam and sparkle, turning night into day and fully illuminating the heavens with their radiance. The two great towers, with 3,000 lamps each, the area and approaches, with 4,000 lamps; the sixteen pylons, with sixteen lamps each; 500 standards, with ten lamps each; and four exodras, with 500 lamps, create a scene of illumination never before equaled. To perfect this feature more than 1,000 horsepower of energy is required, producing in technical terms 700,000 watts.

LAST MAN'S CLUB DINNER.

Masonic Organization Presented Its President With Silver Pitcher.

At the recent annual dinner of the Last Man's club, an organization composed of prominent Masons, C. T. Toppin, the president, was presented with a silver pitcher in honor of his fifteenth birthday, says a Wilmington (Del.) dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

There are twenty-two members of the club, and each year a dinner is held, and the seats of deceased members are left vacant and draped in black until there is but one survivor, who will dine in state surrounded by the twenty-one empty chairs.

Most of the members are men of advanced years, and it will be but a short time before the annual banquets will find many empty places.

DEAN BOVEY AGAINST IT.

The Eminent Canadian Opposes the M. O. Gas Scheme in Montreal.

While in Washington recently Dr. Henry F. Bovey, dean of McGill University, Montreal, said in the course of a discussion of the proposed operation of the Montreal gas works by the municipality:

"I am of course opposed to any such proposition. Any one who understands the engineering aspects of such a plan can readily see that to turn over a lighting undertaking to municipal authorities would be equivalent to making it a tool of politicians who would not operate for the good of any one but themselves. In your own country the experience of Philadelphia should be enough to make any city hesitate on embarking in an enterprise calling for a large number of minor employees who would be holding but political appointments and chosen because of their allegiance to the party in power."

"From the standpoint of economy any one can see that it is more costly for a city to operate its lighting plant than for individuals who have been trained in their respective departments for years and whose tenure of office doesn't depend on political exigencies."

Taxpayer Turned Down. Calvin Stein of Niles appeared before the board of public service on Tuesday night and demanded an examination of the city's books to learn whether the city's officials are paying for the gas and water which they draw from the municipally owned plants. (His demand was turned down.—Warren (O.) Chronicle.)

Niles, O., has been advertised as an example of successful municipal ownership by a small city. Its plants were installed in 1891 at a cost of \$50,000, bonds for all of which are still outstanding. Meanwhile the tax rate has risen to \$3.50, the highest in that county.